

THE CINCINNATI STAR

THE DAILY STAR is served by carriers to their subscribers in the city of Cincinnati and in all important Western cities and towns, for 10 CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Or the paper will be mailed, postage paid, to any part of the country for 30 CENTS PER MONTH, \$3.00 PER ANNUM.

THE STAR is the only STRICTLY INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER published in Cincinnati. It is taken and read by people of all parties and shades of opinion, and it seeks to present the news of all kinds fairly and truthfully, with justice to all and with especial favor to none.

THE WEEKLY STAR—\$1.00 PER YEAR, with two splendid PREMIUMS. 25 cents extra must be sent for mailing expense on premiums.

ADVERTISING RATES—In Daily, 12 1/2 cents per line, or \$1.00 per square. Eight lines, eight months, in Weekly, 20 cents per line.

THE STAR.

Address: 230 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

BUSINESS is more stirring, and the demand for money at all our banks active.

At noon to-day President Hayes proposes to find out which government in South Carolina can stand alone.

We now have from David Dudley Field a pamphlet entitled, "The Vote That Made the President." Will that man ever subside?

THERE is a chance for some enterprising young man to purchase a case of blue glass and march over to Missouri and claim that \$10,000 reward offered for a sure cure for hog cholera.

BENJAMIN EGLESTON was yesterday afternoon elected President of Council, and the Democratic heart rises up with gladness and cries out for Alex. Sands for President of the School Board.

JAMES R. KEENE, the California capitalist and speculator, has not removed from San Francisco to New York. He is going on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and while stopping in New York on his way, stalked into Wall street and won \$700,000. P. S.—This explanation comes from San Francisco.

THE Enquirer makes a misstatement when it asserts that the vote of the Workingmen at the late election was in any way due to the old greenback issue. The Workingmen's platform contains not a word on the currency question, and we do not suppose the matter was mentioned by a single voter during the campaign. The Enquirer should settle down to a realization of the fact that its greenback foolishness has cut its last flutter in Ohio politics.

THE foreign news furnished by the National Associated Press and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph is regarded in all news circles as much more complete, prompt and reliable than that of the other line, and we shall be able to give readers of the STAR great advantage in this particular in the event of an Eastern war. The Constantinople dispatch announcing the decision of Turkey on the protocol was furnished us in the night report of Sunday night, and the old line came in with it word for word fully ten hours afterward.

THE New York Times, in a very sensible article on "Political Parties," remarks that some of the opinions expressed as to the effect of the President's Southern policy are premature and wild. Political parties are not made nor unmade by a single stroke of policy and the making of a new party or the killing of an old one by anything that the President may do or fail to do is out of the question. The most that can be expected is that, if the President's Southern policy proves a success, the controlling elements of the two parties will be materially changed; but old issues will drop out of our political contests, and that the next Presidential election will be fought upon questions connected more intimately with the business relations of the people and the material progress of the country.

By the decision of the United States Supreme Court delivered yesterday by Chief Justice Waite, the balance in the treasury of the Centennial Commission goes to the United States and not to the stockholders of the Exposition Company. Now let Congress, at the special session, appropriate this sum toward the American Representation at Paris. A commission for that purpose should be at once organized and Gen. Goshorn placed at its head. Every sensible and practical man knows that this country must be represented at Paris in 1876, and it will be much better to commence in time and do things right than to put it off till the last moment and have all the arrangements to make in a hurry. The manufacturers in this country are now making efforts for the trade of South America, Mexico, China and Japan, and in several lines are supplying large quantities of goods to the European countries. All these branches of trade were largely increased by the Centennial Exposition, and the country can not afford to lose anything by not being represented in Paris.

CAUTIONARY CALAMITIES.

Occasionally there occurs in the quiet social circle, where everything seems consistent with the most perfect security, some unlocked calamity of so appalling a character as to unnerv the stoutest heart. Such was the casualty that befell the Blue Grass belle of Kentucky at a picnic last season when one fastening of her bustle became detached in the mazy dance, and dangling at will among her shapely limbs, raised terrible visions of poisonous snakes. She fell

into spasms and her lover's arms, and the investigation that followed relieved the terror of her friends, but the Blue Grass girl pines still over the memory of the contraband.

The London Court Circular, which chronicles the movements of fashionable life, from the Queen down through all the grades of royalty and the aristocracy, relates what recently befell a lady at a gilt-edged dinner party. Her dress was superb, and her form was also faultless! An ardent admirer offered her his button-hole bouquet before escorting her to the table. This had to be adjusted to her bosom with a pin. Immediately a faint Eolian tone, like the escape of compressed air from a punctured bladder, was distinctly heard by the other guests. The lady gradually collapsed and lost her fair proportions. Her tightly fitting dress became dabby, then baggy, and in a few moments the charming belle looked as though she had been stepped on by an elephant or run over by a Ross Hammer.

In explanation of the catastrophe, the Court Circular says: "It appears that the latest fashion for thin ladies' dresses is an air-tight lining blown out to the proper size. The pin put to keep the flower in, had penetrated the air-tight lining, and caused a grand collapse." The explanation is satisfactory to everybody but the victim.

THE GOSSIP OF HISTORY.

Some novelists, if no serious historians, have attempted to draw flattering likenesses of James II, but most men will be of opinion that he was fairly gibbeted by Macaulay. The man looks so comely, a young and pretty wife, for ugly mistress. "I can't find what he does to admire in me," said Catherine Sedley; "certainly 'tis not for my beauty—and as to my wit, he has not enough to see that I have any." The accomplished Marquis of Halifax had an equally poor opinion of his intellect, and was about to say of Charles and James that "the elder could see things as he would, while the younger would see things if he could;" a cruel sentence, which is yet something of a compliment to the moral nature of James. He must, indeed, have had some good qualities, for he was devotedly served in the days of his exile, and men rarely devote themselves to a principal who is not more or less amiably incarnate.

There is a little story told of James, which shows that he possessed at least some of the Stuart urbanity. He was sitting to Sir Godfrey Kneller for a portrait designed as a present to Pepys, when the news of the landing of the Prince of Orange was brought to him. The King commanded the painter to proceed and finish the portrait, that his friend might not be disappointed. Of James' successful rival on the other hand, Macaulay's portrait must be considered too flattering, especially by contrast. William was not only an unfaithful husband, but as ostentatious in his adulteries as careless of conventionalities, as little regardful of his wife's feelings as Charles II. Now, Macaulay gives one a good deal of precise information about the private life of the two last Stuart Kings, and touches but lightly on the failings of William. He even goes out of the way to praise the latter for trying to compel one of his officers to marry a young lady whom he had wronged—excellent counsel, no doubt, but which must have come with bad grace from a man whose morals were in no wise above the level of the age in which he lived.

There is an anecdote told of our Dutch ruler which reflects some little credit on him, though not much—for he could hardly have acted otherwise—but which is chiefly worth relating for the curious light in which it sets the first constitutional King of England. William had sentenced an insubordinate regiment to be decimated. The soldiers accordingly drew lots, every tenth man, of course, drawing a prize—the prize of death. Not unnaturally one of the winners felt disposed to sell the lot he had drawn, if he could find a purchaser. One poor fellow at length agreed to be shot in his stead for a hundred pistoles, to be paid to his relatives after his execution.

William, having been informed of the bargain, sent for the soldier, and asked whether what he had been told was true. "Yes," replied the man, sulkily, "I have run the risk of being killed all my life for next to nothing a day, and now I can secure my wife and children something substantial. I am ready to die." William pardoned the man—he could hardly do less, and gave him the hundred pistoles. Macaulay's law was formally recognized by Parliament in 1680, by which the limited regiment must have been a Dutch or German one, for English public opinion would at no time have tolerated such a barbarous mockery of justice.

Dutch ideas of liberty, however, were always curious, or at any rate exhibited a striking discrepancy on some points from English ideas, and somehow or other we incline to the latter as the sounder. Yet there was much that was lovable in the character of William, who was a staunch friend and a generous foe; and perhaps he is the most estimable in the long line of our sovereigns, with the exception of Alfred, and perhaps of Cromwell.—[Cincinnati Magazine.]

A CANINE LEAP.

Yesterday evening a very sedate, genteel-looking dog, of the pointer species, went to the top of the Tremont Hotel to have a look at the city. A bevy of boys spoiled him, and at once betook themselves to the top of the building to experiment on the jumping qualities of the animal. He was a slender dog, and had that philosophical turn of mind that convinced him that it would be useless to argue the danger there was in undertaking the feat his assailants had suggested to him, and so without any snarling argument or snapping debate, he announced himself ready, and prepared himself for the ordeal. The leap from the Tremont Hotel to the ground is a perilous one, but that dog was brimful of enterprise, and made it. The distance is about one hundred feet, and while passing through that space the dog evidently had some grand old ideas of gravity that the world will never know. When he struck the ground he was stunned, and lay motionless for several minutes, but finally got up and walked off, resolved in his own mind, doubtless, never to ascend to such lofty heights again, and particularly when there is a boy in sight.—[Galveston (Tx.) News.]

BEFORE AND AFTER.—"The baby has got a new tooth, but the old lady is laid up with a cold in the head," remarked a woman to a certain candidate. "What do I care?" was the reply. "Well," said the gentleman, slowly, "before the election you used to take me aside and ask me how my family was coming on, and I've been hunting you all over town to tell you, and that's the way you talk to me. But it doesn't make any difference. I voted for the other candidate, anyhow."

ITEMS FOR THE LADIES.

The woman who puts a baby to sleep is a kidnaper.

A Circuit Court is now designated as the longest way home from dancing school.

Dress-trimmings are to be satin; so they will probably not be put on pull-backs.

When a couple go abroad on their bridal-tour, could you call it a marriage excursion?

The sleeves of new dresses fit tighter than ever. To laugh in one's sleeve has now become purely metaphorical.

An Irish waiter, speaking of a lady's black eyes, says: "They are mourning for the murders they have committed."

A Yorkshire woman is so cleanly that she uses two rolling-pins—one for the pastry and the other for her husband's head.

A tropical Georgian maid said she would rather be a black bombazine band on her adored one's hat than live without him.

Now turn your carpets the other side up. Not that it makes any particular difference, but the women folks have got to have a little fun.

"Mary," said a St. Louis woman to a new servant, "when you hang out the clothes be careful to put the nicest pieces nearest to the street."

You can always detect a bachelor by the last part of his request into the form of a rhyme coupled to the following effect: "Sit down, that the hens may brood, and that the chickens and bees may multiply!" All obey this request, and there is another round of vodka. After dinner some stroll about, chatting with their friends, or go to sleep in some shady nook, while those who wish to make merry go to the spot where the young people are singing, playing, and amusing themselves in various ways.

As the sun sinks toward the horizon, the more grave, staid guests wend their way homeward, but many remain for supper; and as evening advances, the effects of the vodka become more and more apparent.

Sounds of revelry are heard more frequently in houses, and as a proportion of the inhabitants and guests appear on the road in various degrees of intoxication. Some of these view eternal affection to their friends, or with diabolical gestures and incoherent tones harangue invisible audiences; others stagger about aimlessly in besotted self-contentment, till they drop down in a state of complete unconsciousness. There they will lie tranquilly till they are picked up by their less intoxicated friends, or more probably till they awake of their own accord on the next morning.—[From Russia, by D. Mackenzie Wallace, M. A.]

Numbers of orange groves, ranging from twelve hundred trees down to a percentage of that number, have been planted at various points on the shores of Pensacola (Fla.) waters within the last three years.

A National Home for Invalids.

The Invalid's Hotel on Prospect avenue is rapidly approaching completion. When finished it will be the finest building in the city. The building is designed by Dr. R. V. Pierce, as a Hospital Department of the World's Dispensary for the treatment of the more difficult cases of chronic diseases, and for the skillful management of ailments, and all cases requiring surgical operations. It will be made a comfortable and cheerful home for the sick, and will be under the management of a full staff of skillful physicians and surgeons. For particulars see Pierce's Memorial Book, which are given away at all drug stores.

Convenient alike to the business center and the best residential portion of Philadelphia, and conducted as a model first-class hotel, the Colonnade has achieved a deserved and enduring popularity.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permanently curing chronic colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, at once. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give it a trial, and can not disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cts. Regular sizes 50 cts. and One Dollar. Sold by JOHN KEE SHAN, Sixth and Walnut streets, and W. H. Adelerly, Sixth and Mount streets. Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Please to take, and requires no physic. Price 25c.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, illustrates the wisdom of a full house at reasonable rates, by reducing from \$4 to \$2.50 and \$3 per day, and leaving its other comforts to bear the brunt of extravagant prices.

NOTHING can be fairer than Mr. Daniel F. Beatty's mode of doing business, and which evinces his confidence in the superiority of his instruments over all others. He warrants his pianos and organs for six years, gives a five days' test trial, and refunds money if purchased by him. He is not a quack, for his instruments are brought into his possession with others, and invariably come out victorious. Address all communications to Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, Warren County, N. J., U. S. A. See his advertisement.

HELP! for the weak, nervous and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book with full particulars, mailed free. Call or address: PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 262 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Since the opening of the superb Brunswick, in Boston, New York can by no means claim a monopoly of the first hotels, and it is a pleasure to the tourist to know that as good hotel accommodations are afforded in Boston—"the modern Athens"—as in "Gotham."

Sufferers from indigestion, colds, fever, acute and chronic skin diseases, erysipelas, cracked and itchy feet. Complete trial given before purchasing. Private rooms for ladies, 68 East Fourth street, three doors from Broadway.

PHOSPHORENE DESTROYER.—The expressive dampness of the bed and other vermin that are exceedingly annoying. A few applications of Phosphorene will effectually exterminate rats, mice, roaches, ants, &c. For sale by druggists generally. J. S. BURDICK & CO., proprietors.

ROBACK'S PILLS are becoming more and more popular every day, and if specific payment is not returned within a few years, they will doubtless be made a legal tender. They pass readily now for twenty-five cents.

burns before the lion in the corner of the room, and perhaps one or two guests from a distance arrive in order that they may have on the morrow a full day's enjoyment. On the morning of the fete the proceedings begin by a long service in the church, at which all the inhabitants are present in their best holiday costumes, except those matrons and young women who remain at home to prepare the dinner.

About mid-day dinner is served in each table for the family and their friends. In general the Russian peasant's fare is of the simplest kind, and rarely compasses animal food of any sort—not from any vegetarian proclivities, but merely because beef, mutton and pork are too expensive; but on a holiday, such as a parish fete, there is always on the dinner table a considerable variety of dishes. In the house of a well-to-do peasant there will be not only greasy cabbage-soup and kasha—a dish made from buckwheat—but also pork, mutton and perhaps even beef.

Braga will be supplied in unlimited quantities, and more than once vodka will be handed round. When the repast is finished, all rise together, and, turning toward the lion in the corner, bow and cross themselves repeatedly. The guests to their hosts, "Spasibo za khib za sob!"—that is to say, "Thanks for your hospitality," or more literally, "Thanks for bread and salt," and the host replies, "Do not be displeased; sit down once more for good luck"—or perhaps he puts the last part of his request into the form of a rhyme coupled to the following effect: "Sit down, that the hens may brood, and that the chickens and bees may multiply!" All obey this request, and there is another round of vodka. After dinner some stroll about, chatting with their friends, or go to sleep in some shady nook, while those who wish to make merry go to the spot where the young people are singing, playing, and amusing themselves in various ways.

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SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL,

1876!

Wheeler & Wilson
VICTORIOUS!

Again the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines triumph over the world. The Centennial Commission have officially announced the awards, and decreed for the New Wheeler & Wilson TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOR AND TWO MEDALS OF MERIT. This is a double victory, and the highest award which it was in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. No other sewing machine received such a recognition. More than thirty of the best producers of machines in this and other countries entered for competition, and at Philadelphia in 1876, as at Vienna in 1873, and at Paris in 1867, Wheeler & Wilson lead the list. After a careful, rigorous, and exhaustive examination, the judges unanimously decided that the superior excellence of these machines deserved more than one medal or diploma, and consequently, they recommended TWO OF EACH. The Centennial Commission unanimously ratified the action of the judges, and the public will endorse the decision of these ablest of mechanical experts. A claim of equally distinguished honor for any other sewing machine is only an attempt to hoodwink the people. Read the following, which stamps the "New Wheeler & Wilson" as the STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD.

[From the Official Report]

Awards to Wheeler & Wilson.

1. A Medal and Diploma for "New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following reasons:

"A Lock-stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, and possessing great originality, great adaptability to different classes of work both on cloth and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."

2. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine" for

"Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching."

These New Machines embrace the elements of the original Wheeler & Wilson Machine, with important additions and variations, and differ from other lock-stitch machines in having a Rotary Hook and Bobbin in part of the shuttle; an independent take-up; an automatic under-tension; an improved form of feed, and a better distribution of parts.

The points of superiority of these Machines over other Lock-stitch Machines are very numerous and important.

1. The Rotary Hook is far easier, quieter and more rapid and certain in action than the vibrating shuttle, and hence produces a more regular and even stitch, and does far more work with less fatigue of the operator.

2. The Rotary Hook system is more durable and wears far less than the shuttle system, so that the saving in time and repairs soon equals the price of the machine.

3. The simple automatic under tension, or clamping of the lower thread while the "take-up" acts, enables the operator to regulate the lock of the two threads while the machine is in motion, by simply moving a lever, as can be done with no shuttle machine.

4. The independent take-up, which draws up the thread when the needle is out of the material, prevents the chafing of the thread between the needle and the material, and permits the use of so large a thread that the needle is entirely filled, making a firmer and more beautiful stitch and a water-tight seam in water-proof goods, and as the stitch is drawn up, when the feed is not acting, the material is not "nuckered," a point of especial importance in braiding, binding and general sewing, etc.; the rolling eyelet prevents the friction of the thread, and allows it to flow with uniform twist and evenness, and the tension or lock of the threads being properly adjusted, the seam with any length of stitch passes from the thinnest to the thickest materials, or vice versa, without variation.

5. The needle is set by simply placing it in position; the under thread is much more easily and arranged than with the shuttle machine; the bobbin is much larger, requires filling less often, and permits the use of a cord in place of thread, which is important for many purposes.

6. The range of work with these machines is far greater than with any other, being on any material from the lightest gauze to the heaviest leather, with silk, linen or cotton thread.

7. The parts of these machines are perfectly interchangeable, and their form, distribution, balance and movement, secure not only the greatest durability and speed, with the least power, but also the greatest ease and convenience of management, and their superior system, devices, material and workmanship constitute them the culmination of Sewing Mechanism and the standard Sewing Machines of the world.

USES OF THE MACHINES.—Every kind of stitching, from that required in the heaviest manufacturing to the lightest and most delicate possible, may be done to perfection with the No. 8 Machine; but as there are certain purposes to which the No. 7 and the No. 8 are more especially suited by reason of size or form, some of the various kinds of work to which each machine is particularly adapted may be classified as follows:

FOR THE NO. 6 MACHINE.—Boots and shoes, harness, saddles, carriage trimmings, patent leather trimmings for harness, horse collars, traveling bags, trunk trimmings, canvas bags, pocket books, and heavy leather work generally.

FOR THE NO. 7 MACHINE.—Tailoring of all kinds, suit making, cloaks, gloves, blankets, dash boards, curtains and every kind of work in heavy fabrics.

FOR THE NO. 8 MACHINE.—Tailoring of all kinds of linen work, corsets, skirts, all kinds of ornamental braiding, overalls, shawls, hosiery, umbrellas, collars and cuffs, shirts, and general domestic work.

Either of these Machines is superior to those of any other system for stitching suspenders, and all kinds of rubber and oil cloth goods.

Agents Wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson M'g Co.,

No. 55 West Fourth St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SEEDS.

SEEGER, WILLIAMS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS in

Grain,

Country Produce,

SEEDS, &c. Agents for the Delaware Egg

Carrier, holding 80 down, the best known

No. 16 West Front Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO. 160-11

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN.

Depot, Fifth and Hoyley. Time, 7 min. fast.

Local Mail. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

New York Ex. daily. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE.

Depot, Front and Kilgour. Time, 4 min. fast.

Louisville Ex. daily. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

Louisville. 7:30 P. M. 12:35 P. M.

Louisville daily. 8:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

MARIETTA & CINCINNATI.

Depot, Plum and Pearl. Time, 7 min. fast.

Parkersburg Ex. daily. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

Parkersburg Ex. daily. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

Chillicothe Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

Hillsboro Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

Loveland Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

Loveland Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

Loveland Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, VIA PARKERSBURG.

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 min. fast.

Baltimore Ex. daily. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

Baltimore Ex. daily. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, VIA COLUMBUS.

Depot, Kilgour and Front. Time, 7 min. fast.

Baltimore Ex. daily. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

Wheeling Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

Depot, Mill and Front. Time, 13 min. slow.

St. Louis Fast Line. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

St. Louis Ex. daily. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

Cairo Mail. 7:30 A. M. 8:30 P. M.

Springfield Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

Shawneetown Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

North Vernon Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

Osgood Ex. 7:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

Sunday Train.

Louisville and the

St. Louis Ex. 7:30 A